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SCHOOL NURSING IN TORONTO, CANADA.*

By Lina L. Rogers, R.N., Toronto.

The Board of Education of Toronto, Canada, began medical inspection of its Public Schools in April, 1910—and asked the writer to organize a School Nursing Service. The first step taken was to locate the schools, beginning with those in the poorer localities; to visit all the hospitals, dispensaries, and relief societies; to find out where assistance could be obtained, at the same time to explain what the object of the work was. This interested many groups of people, and when the nurses started work they were cheerfully welcomed. A course of treatment was submitted which was adopted by the Board. In May two nurses were appointed and twelve schools, with an attendance of 6,457 children, were visited regularly each day.

There being no Medical Inspectors at this time, the nurses made class-room inspections each week. This was done in the following manner: The nurse, after knocking, entered the room and enquired if it were convenient to have the class inspected. She stood with her back to a window, having the children pass in front of her, one row at a time. As each child came forward he was requested to hold out his hands, palms upwards, so that any desquamation might be seen, then to pull down the eyelids to note whether granulations or other forms of conjunctivits were present. At the same time the backs of the hands were inspected. The mouth was then opened for examination of teeth and throat, finally the head was turned to either side to see if the neck, ears and hair were in any way infected. All this was done quietly and quickly, the child unaware of any disease being discovered. Where any defect was found it was noted. A class card used for this purpose gives a record of the name of the teacher, the room and class, the name, age and address and disease in code of the child. A record is also kept on the back of the class card of the date of inspection and the number examined. This routine examination takes about 8 or 10 minutes for a class of 50 children.

After all had been examined, the nurse went on to the next room. When all inspections for the morning had been made, the nurse prepared her dressing table in the Medical Inspection room and sent back to the classes for any children requiring treatment or instruction. Very simple dressings were used —only children who were neglected or very poor were treated in school. After school, the nurse visited the homes and explained to the parents what defects

*Read at International Congress of N ses, Cologne, Germany.

were found, or why the children were sent home, and asked them to see their own physicians if the case required it.

In September of the same year two Medical Inspectors were appointed, and while the nurses continued to make the routine inspections, they sent all cases to the doctor for diagnosis. The principals of the schools sent requests for the services of a nurse, and two more nurses were appointed. This experiment with a Superintendent of Nurses, four assistants and two Medical Inspectors, thoroughly convinced the Board of Education that a complete system of inspection was absolutely necessary and set about it by appropriating $23,500 for the following year. In February, 1911, Dr. W. E. Struthers, with staff of six Medical Inspectors, and one Dental Inspector, were appointed.

The city was divided into districts, the schools (of which there were 80, with an attendance of 45,000 children) were formed into groups, one nurse being assigned to each group and one Medical Inspector to every two groups. In February of the present year the staff of nurses was increased to twenty-five and the Medical Inspectors to eighteen. This necessitated another change of system, and each Medical Inspector was given but one group of schools, with an average of 2,600 children. His duties are to make a complete routine examination of all children after vacation at midsummer, Christmas and Easter. The routine takes about one week, and when this is completed, the daily duties consist in making morning inspections, to examine children referred by the teacher or nurse; to examine children for re-admission, and to inspect those for diagnosis. When the Medical Inspector has completed his morning inspections in each school, the remainder of his time is devoted to making complete physical examinations. The Medical Inspectors' hours are from 9-12 a.m. on school days. The nurses, who are on duty from 9-4, with 1½ hours off for lunch, make all the subsequent class-room inspections at intervals of two weeks.

When a class-room is reported having two or three cases of scarlet fever, measles, or diphtheria, a daily inspection of the class is made by the nurse, until the period of incubation is over.

Each nurse has an average of 1,900 children under her care, but this varies in the different sections of the city.

Considerable time is spent by the nurses in taking children to the dispensaries.

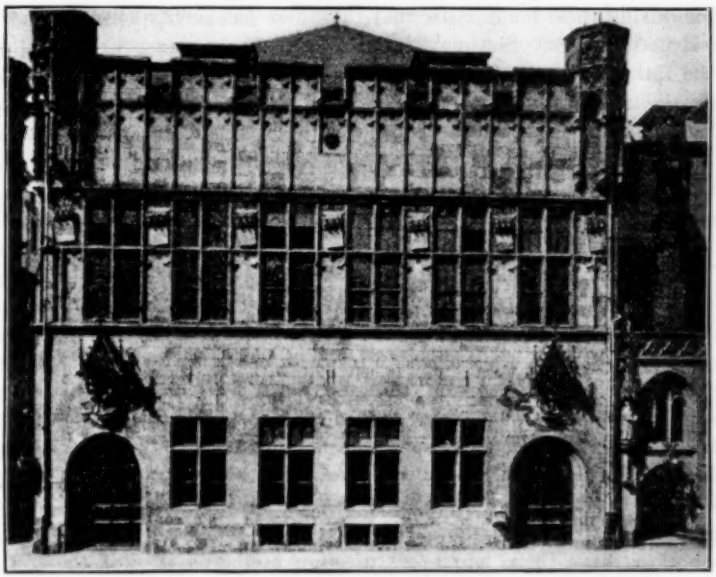
When it is found that the parents are unable, through sickness or otherwise, to take their children to the dispensary, upon a written request the nurse is allowed to do so for them.

When a child is found with any disease or physical defect, a reference card is filled in, stating the reason for referring him and signed by the nurse. When the Medical Inspector arrives at the school he finds the reference cards left for him by the nurse and sends for the children for examination. He, in turn, fills in the diagnosis, stating what is to be done with the child. If the nurse is to treat him in school, an indication to that effect is all that is necessary. If the parents are to be notified a card is sent home, stating what the defect is and asking to have the attention of the family physician called to it. This card is signed by the principal of the school, before being sent to the parent.

If the card is not returned within a stated period, the nurse visits the home to find out the reason and to give further explanation if necessary.

If the children are found to have only unclean heads, the nurse gives the child printed instructions in a sealed envelope to be taken home to the parents, and examines the child regularly until thoroughly clean.

After these cases are disposed of, the treatments or dressings are attended to, and the children returned to their class-rooms as speedily as possible. This is a very important feature of the work, for the nurse can have work done at the dispensary much more quickly and effectively than parents. She can make appointments and keep them and is not prevented, because of home conditions. Possibly the father is dead and the mother has to go to work, or vice versa, or there are a number of small children and the home is too far away from the



Gürzenich—the hall where all the congress meetings were held in Cologne, Germany.

dispensary to walk, and car fare is not always available for a whole family. Those and numerous other difficulties are found in every school in the poorer districts. The nurse follows up these cases and sees that they are finished. She may possibly meet the mother at the dispensary if an operation is found necessary for nose and throat conditions and the mother is timid. Nor does she stop there. She feels that when the child has had his tonsils and adenoids removed, that he must be sent to the country or some place where he can get fresh air and nourishment to get him back to normal condition of health.

Children with defective vision are examined at the hospital dispensary and a prescription given by a qualified oculist, and the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the Department of Medical Inspection, provides the glasses for the poor.

Where relief is required for the family, in the form of clothing, the School Board has provided centres in different sections of the city where clothes are given out on the order of the Truant Officer or the nurses. The supply is kept up by donations or are purchased by the Board of Education.

When the nurses have finished the class-room inspections, referred all cases for diagnosis to the Medical Inspectors and treated or instructed any necessary cases, she receives a list of those absent, on account of illness, from the teacher. These she visits at the homes to ascertain the nature of their illness. If it is a case of suspected scarlet fever, measles, or diphtheria, she reports it to the Medical Inspector, who visits at once and makes the diagnosis where a physician has not seen the case. If the case proves to be infectious, it is reported at once to the health authorities, if not, the child is allowed to return to school when able.

It is during these home visits that the nurse has such splendid opportunity for constructive work. She may find that the whole home is disorganized because the father cannot get work, or she may find one or both parents addicted to drink. There may be illness in the home or there may be only one parent and that one struggling for a living for the family. No one in the family knows which way to turn to get the help that is temporarily needed. Many a whole family has been saved by the friendly advice and assistance of a nurse who cares, and they feel that their opportunities and privileges are great.

A campaign for clean teeth forms a big part of our present inspection work. So few parents realize that teeth decay early and that sometimes a child of seven years has practically lost the most important teeth in his mouth. We urge every child to use a tooth brush and to overcome any excuse for not having one, the Board of Education provides tooth brushes and tooth paste for 5c. each. This enables every child to obtain his own. The brush used is an especially good one, made for the Canadian Oral Hygiene Association, and the paste is prepared in tubes specially for the school children and labelled so. The nurses are told that it will be a criminal offence if any child from now on loses his six-year molar. We hope before long to eradicate many of the diseases prevalent, through the care of the teeth. We know that many cases of tuberculosis have their source of infection in the cavities of the teeth, and who knows how many other diseases are contracted in the same way. Our School Dentist visits the schools twice a week to extract decayed teeth and protruding roots. This is only temporary work until the Civic Dental Clinic is started. A Dental Exhibit is also arranged for the schools, money for which has already been appropriated. Our whole aim is *Prevention*, so we are proceeding along the lines of prophylaxis, rather than waiting until the disease appears.

This brings us to the question of the proper governing authorities of this system. Since it is educational, and all our hope lies in teaching, does it not rightly belong to the great teaching body—the Board of Education? Much better co-operation is gained, too, by having all teachers under the same administration.

We have unfortunately a class of children which have not been so far provided for. These are the feeble-minded. An experiment has been tried in

teaching, and it is found that, while the backward child can be taught the subjects in which he is deficient, the feeble-minded child cannot be taught enough in the Public Schools to enable him to be self-supporting. For these a specially equipped institution, with proper guardians, is required, so they will not be a menace to the community, where they will be protected and made happy, and where they will be taught whatever kind of work they seem to be best fitted for.

Our anaemic, ill-nourished, poorly developed children are being given special attention at present. Our first Open Air School, or Forest School, has just been opened. Fifty undernourished and delicate children are taken every morning to a delightful wooded park which has a large sandy beach on the lake front. The children are given breakfast, dinner and supper, with a lunch between each meal. They are provided with cots and sleep for two hours after the mid-day meal. A teacher is employed and they are taught for a certain period during the day—those behind their grades being given special attention. The rest of the time is devoted to recreation and play.

A nurse is on duty all day, who keeps a record of the gain and has general supervision of the health of the children. A Medical Inspector visits regularly and any change in condition is reported to him. The Street Railway Company has given a special car, which takes the children to the Park at 8.30 every morning and leaves at 6.30 p.m.

We hope that this experiment will prove valuable, that our large schools will have open-air classes equipped on the roofs and which may be carried on all the year round—so that when a child is found in the class-room below normal health he may be sent to the open-air class, and with food, rest and fresh air be brought to his normal health and take his place in the grade.

Many children who are otherwise losing valuable school time, and health as well, will be saved and educated for the community. We hope to start classes for little mothers in different centres ere long. Classes would be held and demonstrations given on the care of infants, special attention and demonstrations being given on the care of infant's food, bathing, dressing. Instruction would be given for care during the summer months which are so trying for babies, when infant mortality is so high.

School nursing is in a large measure social service, and it is from the fact that the Board of Education in Toronto has given such able support and has not in any way hindered the service that it stands high in its care of the school children.

Toronto has the distinction of being the first city to give a post-graduate course to nurses wishing to supplement their general training by a period of school nursing.

The course is for one month. The nurse taking it goes daily with one of the regular staff, assisting with the work and being given a certain amount on her own responsibility when she feels confident to work alone.

We want an ideal system, but before it can be attained the following points must be sifted rules:—

1st. Legislation that makes the establishment of Medical Inspection of schools compulsory for all Boards of Education.

2nd. If, on examination of children beginning school life, any physical defect is found, that it will be an obligation for the parent to have that surgical or medical attention which the child requires.

3rd. That there be a dispensary in every large school where aid can be rendered to the children of the poor.

4th. The admission of a child to school should be conditional on being passed by the Medical Inspector and the carrying out of such treatment as he deems necessary.

5th. That the Medical Inspection Department must be responsible for the conditions of heating, ventilation, cleaning, lighting, seating in all schools. When this is obtained and the children get their right, we can look forward to the closing of many reformatories and jails—and hospitals—and look upon a nation whose physical qualities may be equal to those of the ancient Romans.

THREE YEARS AMONG THE CREES.

By Anna Asenath Hawley.

It gives me much pleasure, in response to a request, to endeavor to give my readers a glimpse of some of the encouragements in Indian work which have been experienced on the James Smith Reserve at Fort à la Corne, Saskatchewan. By way of preface, let me say that, previous to taking up the work, I had occasionally read about the Indians, had seen pictures of them, but once only had the opportunity been mine to listen to one who had had actual experience in the field.

One Sunday morning it was my privilege to be numbered among the congregation at St. Luke's, Ottawa. That zealous apostle to the Redmen, the Bishop of Keewatin, brought vividly before his hearers the need of more workers among our aborigines—and as he eloquently extolled in that earnest, impressive manner which we who have heard him know, the faithfulness and devotion of the Christian Indian, his simple, childlike faith, trust, and obedience to the commands of the Kech-e-muneto or Great Spirit, surely many hearts were touched. The writer resolved that should the way be opened she would one day go out to her dusky brothers and sisters.

It was in September, 1909, the Department of Indian Affairs, after correspondence with the Bishop of Saskatchewan, sent me to minister to the needs of a band of 200 Crees on the James Smith Reserve. "A graduate nurse would be a God-send to this people," wrote the Agent; "the band is weak physically and tuberculosis in various forms has a strong hold upon it." With instructions from Ottawa to act in the dual capacity of nurse and teacher, my face was turned northward, and after several days I found myself "far from the madding crowd," far from the hustle and bustle of the work-a-day world. Before, behind, on either side lay great stretches of rolling prairie, generously dotted with pretty bluffs and nestling here and there a tepee, tent, or little whitewashed cabin and an occasional camp fire sending upward a pale blue smoke. Away to the left the broad Saskatchewan, fed by the melting snows of the famous Rockies, flowed unceasingly onward—hedged on either side with

low reaches of greenery, poplar and willow; and tall majestic pines like so many sentinels, guarding and maintaining the beauty of one of the prettiest rivers. Over all there was a glorious sunset. One could not but exclaim in the words of Robert Service:—

"This is the stillness which fills one with peace!"

The opportunity of living very near to nature, to meet and to know a people of whom I had such a hazy idea was to be mine. I had asked for it.

I need hardly say that no palatial residence with retinue of servants greeted my arrival, but where there's a will, there's a way, sings the poet, and necessity will always be the mother of many devices.

A little log ration-house was soon cleared of its contents and very comfortably fitted up. This sanctum contained two rooms, one below and one above. The room upstairs was designated the dispensary, and contained a generous supply of all needful drugs and hospital supplies.

As I write I can see this tiny cabin in the distance—my first home among the Redmen. Many happy months were spent in it, many hallowed associations will ever be inseparable from it.

If my home was unpretentious so was the schoolroom. One-half mile down the trail stood a dilapidated log house which had done battle with summer's heat and winter's snows for twenty years, and its appearance gave ample evidence that the elements would win out. One by one the little children quietly and shyly entered until six dusky flowers were counted. Sweet shyness in all its beauty and primitiveness, and voices sweet and low. An English teacher and Cree children. Surely a clashing of languages; but there is a silent language of the heart understood by all nations. They knew the Moon-e-as-wa

Little log cabin, Medicine Woman's first home.

An Indian mother and her baby.

or White Woman had come to try to help them, their very presence told her they were reaching out to bid her welcome.

A box containing hard tack biscuit stood in one corner of the room, and I soon learned it was the custom to distribute two daily to each child as a mid-

The White Cottage.

day luncheon. It was interesting to watch the history of these biscuits. Some children, with their sharp glistening teeth, managed fairly well, others soaked them in water, whilst the less venturesome took them home for a more convenient time.

Three years have passed away since that memorable morning when it needed a stout heart to be of good cheer. Many and various have been the difficulties during those months. There have been times when nothing save the spiritual significance behind it all, and a firm reliance upon those promises which have never failed could have upheld and sustained.

"Lo, I am with you alway." "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness."

In fancy take a trip to the James Smith Reserve to-day.

For the worker amongst this band of Indians the Department has built that pretty white cottage with trimmings of emerald green just to give it a touch of color. It contains seven rooms and two halls. No expense has been spared to make it modern in every detail—the big furnace in the basement is a real luxury on an Indian Reserve.

Beside the residence is a model school house, with every convenience to facilitate the work. Let us take a peep inside. Twnty children return our greeting in a frank, fearless, self-possessed manner—clean, well dressed children, who exhibit a lively interest in their work. Four standards are represented. The third and fourth have a good knowledge of English. This is evidenced by their enjoyment of the school library. A pretty bookcase stands at one end of the room, containing one hundred well bound volumes, not one of which has been donated. A cabinet filled with exhibits which have done duty at two annual fairs in connection with the school is not without interest.

We see woollen stockings, mittens, wristlets, sashes, mufflers, hoods, dainty crochet collars, neatly made child's dress, work and laundry bags, patchwork quilt, moccasins, birch bark basket, drawing, writing, exercise books, etc., etc.

In competition with the white children of several public schools, these

A tuberculous patient enjoying a sun bath.

Indian children won first prizes in both senior and junior classes in penmanship and second in drawing. The six windows are filled with plants—they belong to the pupils, and how they delight in watering, tending and watching them grow—the best one will be awarded a prize at the annual fair. The walls are decorated with nicely framed pictures, some of which are drawings

The School.

by the pupils. Hygiene is an attractive subject—and much practical benefit has already been derived from its lessons. It is with unconcealed pride that I show you some exercise books, marvels of neatness, which would do credit to a college student.

Here is the dining hall, where the children daily receive a substantial mid-day meal, prepared by the older girls in turn, hence opportunity is given for lessons in domestic science. It is a delight to watch the pupils sitting around the long table, generously supplied with soup, vegetables, meat, bread, tea, rice pudding, etc.—how much the little Indians enjoy it. "Oh, Lord, bless the Department for giving Indian children good dinners," a little girl was heard to say.

One monthly and three weekly newspapers are received; one of which is the Winnipeg Free Press, as this contains a page devoted to "The Loyal Legion of the West," a club of which the Indian children are members. Very quaint are some of their letters to the club, which are enjoyed by more than six thousand members. Here is a flourishing vegetable garden—each child has a plot—the vegetables will be on exhibition at the coming fair. We have a baby organ which is a source of delight and interest to the children. It is an inspiration to hear their sweet, young voices in their favorite song—

"Beautiful angels are guarding us ever,
Sent by our Saviour above.
Beckoning earnestly t'wards the bright river,
Sweet guiding angels of love;
Guarding us ever as onward we struggle
Over life's ocean so broad,
Vigils they're keeping thro' joy and thro' trouble,
Beautiful angels of God."

May the "beautiful angels" about whom they love to sing keep these dusky children of the prairie pure and holy, and as they grow to manhood and womanhood may their knowledge increase in the ways of truth and righteousness, proper hygienic ways of living, and may they develop those characteristics which go to make up good citizenship.

There is another side of the work which is most interesting. This consists of district work on the Reserve, dispensary calls and an occasional hospital patient.

Very great is the need, and wide is the scope for graduate nurses on Indian Reserves. These Reserves are usually situated far from towns and doctors. Much suffering can be relieved, numberless minor accidents and illnesses cared for, which, if not intelligently treated, would eventually develop into something serious, and possibly prove fatal.

Last week an Indian suddenly appeared at the schoolroom door. "Well, Mee-maydo, you want anything?" "Yes, you," was the laconic reply. "Kapi-chi-chew very much sick." I knew that this lad of seventeen was at the hay camps ten miles away, so over the trail we went, and at the end of the journey found the patient fully dressed, with a piece of cloth encircling the head, lying in his tent—and thus he had lain for nearly two weeks. He was a pitiful sight—his face swollen and literally one mass of open sores. He readily accompanied me home, and Kapi-chi-chew is monarch of all he surveys, for he is our only hospital patient to-day.

A little Indian girl appeared at the door yesterday. "Castor oil, please (producing a bottle) and boric acid to keep clean the new baby's mouth."

"Me wants carbolic," says another child, "my brother no lungs good."

"I'm going far away to the hunt," an Indian woman informs me, and has come for ergot, as she has had an occasional hemorrhage of the lungs, and wishes to be prepared for an emergency.

"Camphorated oil to rub, and mustard, and wool, please, to cover, my little boy cold on him lungs," are the dispensary wants of a mother.

"You see," said a school girl, as I entered her home, "I'm letting in the oxygen"—and so she was, every window wide open.

"Please come," said an anxious father, "my baby very much sick, shake lots." Another case of convulsions, probably due to indigestion. On reaching the cabin did I find a helpless mother? Oh, no. She had already plunged the child into a warm, mustard bath, and had given a generous dose of castor oil. "I don't know what makes him come sick," remarked a big sister, "he swims every day." This is a house of clean babies. The Indians are very observant, and have keen memories. Very many surprises are "sprung upon me," as the schoolboy would express it.

An occasional order reaches Winnipeg for Allenbury's Food. One dollar per can! Poor Lo is not always the destitute Indian some people suppose.

Many Indians are on the right trail which leads to the self-supporting Canadian citizen.

So much has been realized which at one time seemed like an impossible dream that it is truly a delight to pause, and view the trail o'er which I have come.

Rugged it may have been, but interesting always.

As I watch an Indian mother press closely to her breast a dusky flower, as I look into the limpid brown eyes and recall the hour we thought they would close forever, when we remember how the flickering spark of life was fanned back to health and strength, there comes the sweet, happy thought in the language of our Guild of St. Barnabas' motto: "Je le pansay; Dieu le guarit" ("I tended him; God healed him"). I cannot close this paper without expressing my hearty appreciation to the Department of Indian Affairs for the deep and continued interest it has ever shown in this little corner of its broad domain.

Every effort which the writer has endeavored to put forth for the advancement of the cause has received due recognition—this in itself has cheered and encouraged and has been an incentive to go bravely forward.

I also wish to acknowledge my deep gratitude to the official of the Duck Lake Agency for much practical helpfulness, real interest manifested in every step of progress made by the Indians, and words of cheer and encouragement given from month to month.

Surely in Indian work we can say in the language of St. Paul, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

REPORT OF THE DOMINION REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.*

The undersigned begs to present the following report of the Dominion Registration Committee. At the convention of the Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, held in May, 1911, it was decided to form a Dominion Registration Committee. This Committee is composed of three members from the Superintendents' Society, one from the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, and two from each Provincial Graduate Nurses' Association, and is as follows:—

Mrs, Fournier, Miss Brent, Miss MacKenzie, from the Superintendents' Association.

Miss Neilson, from the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

Miss Kirke, Miss Wrayton, from Graduate Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia.

Miss Colquhoun, Miss DeBrisay, from the Canadian Nurses' Association of Montreal.

Mrs. Paffard, Miss Crosby, from the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.

Mrs. Douglas, Miss Catton, from the Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.

Miss Wilson, Miss Bowman, from the Manitoba Graduate Nurses' Association.

Miss Cooper, Miss Browne, from the Graduate Nurses' Association of Saskatchewan.

Miss Macdonald, Miss Smith, from Victoria Graduate Nurses' Club.

The Secretaries of the various Graduate Nurses' Associations were communicated with and, between the months of June and November, the Convener met the Nurses' Associations in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. In all of these cities the most cordial and enthusiastic welcome was given the Convener, and it was most gratifying to find the great interest that was being taken in the question of registration. These conferences were most interesting and illuminating.

The plan of the Committee is to have the representatives from each Province prepare the best bill possible for that Province. When all these bills are prepared the Committee will take them, compare them, and from the nine will concoct a Model Bill, which will have all the good points contained therein and none of the bad ones. This bill will be the one presented to each Legislature and, when the last one has passed, we shall practically have Dominion registration.

This method commended itself to the Committee for a number of reasons: it will unite the nurses from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That is very desirable, as in "Union is strength," and the interests of the nurses from ocean to ocean being identical, there should be no artificial barrier raised. Then, too, our chances of obtaining a really good, effective bill are better, when many minds are at work on it, and the various Legislatures are more likely to respect our requests, when they see that the profession are united as to what they want, than as though each little group presented a request absolutely different from that of another little group, and so on. And, again, to have a uniform bill, in-

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses in Hamilton, May, 1912.

suring uniformity of standards for admission and for graduation, throughout Canada would do away with much trouble and confusion in the future.

So far everything is going well, though we have not yet been able to arrive at the Model Bill stage, as we had hoped to before this meeting.

All of the Provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have organizations working for registration.

Nova Scotia has its Graduate Nurses' Association, with excellent Constitution and By-Laws, and the nurses are very much alive to the need for registration.

Quebec is interested, but so far has not done a great deal outside of Montreal, where splendid organization work has been going on for some time.

In Ontario, the Graduate Nurses' Association has been working diligently for a long time on their Bill, and have done a good deal of work in the way of educating and enthusing the various nurse organizations in Ontario in the subject of registration. That fact makes the recent action of the Ontario Government in rushing through a most inadequate measure, without having conferred with any members of the Association, all the more puzzling.

Manitoba has been very active. They have a very good Provincial Association, and have had some stirring public meetings, which have done a great deal in the way of educating the citizens, doctors and nurses, as to what they want, and why.

Saskatchewan has been busy, and already have sent in to the Committee a proposed Bill.

Alberta has two Associations: the Calgary and Edmonton Graduate Nurse Associations. They have been endeavoring to unite, so as to work more effectively for registration. Most likely by this time the union is an accomplished fact.

In British Columbia, there are three large Associations—the Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association, the Victoria Nurses' Club, and the New Westminster Graduate Nurses' Association. The two first mentioned have been working for some time on registration, and steps are now being taken to unite the three, so as to form a British Columbia Association. Meantime, the Constitution for the proposed Provincial Association has been drawn up and a proposed Bill drafted, and all three Associations are busy raising funds, to meet the expense of bringing the Registration Bill before the Legislature.

Anyone who has met and conferred with the nurses in the various Provinces, as your Convener has, cannot fail to realize that the best nurses in the country want registration, and that they want, and mean to carry through, a really effective educational measure.

We trust to hear further from all the Provinces, as special notices were sent out to the representatives, requesting that they be present, if at all possible, at this meeting, and if not, that they send in up-to-date information as to what has been done in their respective Provinces.

In Ontario, as the nurses are working diligently on the Bill, behold Clause 18 is inserted in the Hospital Bill at its third reading, the Bill passes and before we know this is law, April Fool's Day, 1912.

The clause reads:—

"Training Schools for Nurses may be conducted at hospitals receiving aid under this Act, and, when such regulations in relation thereto as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council have been observed, graduate nurses of such Training Schools may be entitled to registration in a register kept for that purpose under the direction of the Provincial Secretary, and a person so registered may be designated a registered nurse."

That clause was inserted, no member of the profession having been consulted, and it remains to be seen, ladies, whether or not we want it. If you decide to take it and do the best you can with it, everything will depend, of course, on what is put into these "Regulations in Council."

A short time after the passing of the Bill, a deputation of nurses from the Superintendents' Society waited upon the Provincial Secretary, and was referred by him to the Inspector of Ontario Hospitals and Charities, and the Superintendents' Society was invited to send in recommendations to the Provincial Secretary, as to standards, examinations, etc. Following that, the Convener sent out circulars to sixty-five Training Schools in Ontario, asking that they consider this question most seriously, and come to this meeting prepared with suggestions.

Most earnestly I ask you all to give this matter your attention, to lay aside any little personal grievances you may have, and let us all stand shoulder to shoulder, for only so shall we obtain what we should have. Your profession is there, be loyal to it as well as to the sick, who are looking to you for help, for this is no little selfish thing we are putting through, but a thing which means much now and on into the future, to the sick and the suffering. Let us have a good, dignified Bill, or wait until we can secure such a one.

All of the other Provinces will, I am sure, watch with much interest to see what is done with Clause 18, and if it be accepted tentatively, to see what is put into these Regulations in Council. And let us hope that they will contain all that goes to make a really Model Bill!

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 23rd, 1912. MARY ARD. MACKENZIE, R.N.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR EDITOR:—

The officers and members of the International Council of Nurses send cordial thanks to the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, for their share contributed toward the great success of the Cologne Congress. The response of Jeanne Mance to the invitation sent her to take part in the Pageant and her charming personality were especially gratifying to all those here present and awoke great enthusiasm.

Our members abroad were all rejoiced to meet again our councillor and foundation member from Canada, Miss Snively, who is much beloved in international work, and to make the acquaintance of the other Canadians. We all join in reminding you that San Francisco is not far away from Canada, and in hoping that you will send a large delegation there.

With greetings from Sister Agnes Karll, Mrs. Fenwick, and Miss Breay,

I am, very sincerely,

Secretary International Council of Nurses. L. L. DOCK,

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

The historic Hall of the Gurzenich, in Cologne, was crowded to the walls on Monday, August 5th, with an audience composed of delegates and representative nurses from 23 countries, and the atmosphere was electric with enthusiasm when Sister Agnes Karll, the President of the International Council of Nurses, rose, amidst a tremendous ovation, to deliver her Address of Welcome. The President was supported on the platform by the Hon. President, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the Hon. Officers, Miss Dock and Miss Breay, several Councillors, and official delegates from Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Denmark, Holland, India, and New Zealand.

Fraternal delegates were also present from South Africa, Australia, France, Austria Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, and other countries.

The Address of Welcome.

The President on rising to open the meeting was greeted with prolonged acclamation, and bowed her acknowledgement with evident feeling. Speaking first in German and then in English, she said: "I open from the chair the general meeting of the International Council of Nurses, and I thank you all—Germans and foreigners—that you have assembled here to unite with us in our deliberations, and I welcome you heartily in the name of the Fatherland and of the International Council of Nurses. It is a great joy to me that so many of you have come from so far, and I hope all our foreign guests will have a happy time in our wonderful city of Cologne on the Rhine, and that our German sisters will enjoy the week also. We shall welcome to-day into international membership the National Councils of India and New Zealand—a most happy enlargement of our circle."

Greetings.

Professor Dr. Franke then conveyed to the meeting the greetings of the Association of Teachers of Midwives, congratulating the Congress that it had chosen the ancient city of Cologne as its place of meeting. Cologne knew how to keep the freshness of youth. Last evening, he said, the Congress had been welcomed by the heads of the Government, and of the town, to the strains of music and a choir of lovely voices. Now it was the part of the medical profession to welcome it, and some of its senior members were there to greet the members of the Congress and assure them that they had the best wishes of the medical profession in the city. Midwifery was one of the most important departments associated with nursing, in which the smallest mistake might have the most serious result, causing the death of both mother and child. He expressed his pleasure that the best educated women were taking up nursing and widwifery, and that they had a good professional position, and had also attained a better position in society. The members of the medical profession knew that the best prescription was useless if trained nurses were not at the bedside to carry out their directions. The work of the trained nurse was animated by a spirit of love to her neighbor, and in this way she assisted the civi-

lization of the nation and gained ideal victories for the Fatherland. In this way also she formed a support for the Government which did not fail in the day of emergency.

Dr. Franke concluded his address by saying: "You have come together for serious work, and we appreciate what you are doing for your profession, because we understand your aspirations and expect the best from you. We hope, therefore, for a blessing on this Congress in Cologne, so that in the power and success of its resolutions it may not be behind those that have preceded it, and we German doctors hope that where the nurses are not yet organized they may be strengthened and supported, and in this hope I welcome you."

Sister Karll, who thanked Dr. Franke for his kind words, said it was a real honor that he should speak in the name of the teachers of nurses and midwives.

Frau Bode-Engelhard then greeted the Council in the name of the Westphalian Women's Association, saying that it would follow with its best wishes the proceedings of the nurses who were gathered together from all lands to talk over professional matters.

Fraulein Busch, of Hanover, brought the best wishes of the Evangelical Association of German Women, and spoke of the sympathy which binds all women workers together. Her Association fully sympathized with the desire of the nurses that they should be well equipped for their work, and would always follow that work with interest.

Sister Agnes Karll, in her reply, said that the speaker knew the difficulties of nurses because she was a nurse herself.

Fraulein Rosa Kahnt, who spoke in the name of the German Association for Women's Rights, said that its President, Frau Marie Stritt, very much regretted not being able to be present, and said that nurses were doing pioneer work for women's suffrage in obtaining equal rights for men and women, and reminded the audience that if they had equal rights they must realize their responsibility in assisting in the advance of civilization.

Frau Dr. Block spoke in the name of the Prussian Association for Women's Rights, and brought greetings from Frau Minna Cauer, saying that the success of the Congress was specially on her heart. She also expressed the sympathy of the Association for Promoting the Welfare of Mothers and Children.

Herr Georg Streiter, Superintendent of an Association of Male Nurses in Berlin, and speaking in their name, conveyed their greetings, and said that they hoped they might have the ability to use the lessons which they intended to gather from the Congress.

The Watchword.

The President then invited Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the Founder of the International Council, to give the Watchword for the next triennial period. Mrs. Fenwick, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, spoke on Aspiration. Upon leaving the rostrum, the President presented Mrs. Fenwick with a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Aspiration.

Madam President, Members of the International Council of Nurses, and Fraternal Delegates,—It is our custom when in Grand Council assembled to

select a Watchword which shall serve as a common bond of union till we meet again. Work—Courage—Life—all these have sounded the note of our endeavors for a period of years, and the word I propose we shall take as our motto for the next triennial term is Aspiration.

This word expresses a desire to seek eagerly after that which is above us. That was the inspiration of the Council Idea, and that is its goal. The essential essence of Nursing is not merely to afford skilled help to suffering and diseased humanity—it is something far higher than that. It is the endeavor to appropriate the spiritual force which is the common heritage of our profession, bequeathed to it by many noble men and women, our predecessars, who have served the sick of all ages in every land; a reserve force upon which, as long as we walk worthily, we may freely draw, a force potent with grace, so that in helping to heal the body, those to whom we minister may discern the fineness of motive which inspires our vocation, and the uplifting spiritual zeal which inspires our service, and may be sustained and comforted thereby.

From its inception our Council has inspired far beyond what was considered practicable.

To infuse with a sense of professional solidarity the nurses of all nations, so that as a community they should zealously conserve the health and happiness of the people—the essential right of Life—that with sound knowledge and skill they should serve and restore to health the sick in mind and body—and in so doing maintain the honor of their profession—are lofty aims. Believing, as we do, that these high aims can be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, we have banded ourselves together in this International Council to further them, and we come together from all parts of the world to confer on questions not merely of imperial, but of human weight and consequence. Our highest aspiration is—to keep pure and sacred the physical fount of Life, and thus give liberty and solace to the Soul.

High aspirations indeed, but not beyond attainment, and high aspirations are the best incentive to high endeavors.

It is not enough, however, that we attend these great gatherings and enjoy communion. It should be the aspiration of each one of us to help to build up by personal service our National Organizations, from which internationalism derives its vitality and strength. That is one aspiration which I invite you to translate into accomplishment during the next triennial period. Do not let us allow the inspiration of our conference to evaporate in sentiment. We need to capture, concentrate, and utilize it as a compelling force in the upraising and resultant happiness of all things sentient.

Then to aspire to have all things in common—especially to be generous in sharing knowledge. That which one has acquired—after stress and toil—let her hasten to pass on, so that the more may benefit from the result of her labor, and we could have no more effective medium through which to teach than this world-wide confederation of nurses.

Also, whilst cherishing the entrancing vision of the ideal, a vision which guards monotony of work from becoming monotony of life, we should aspire to be eminently practical. Thus let us take counsel together of practical ways

(Continued on page 570)

Editorial

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The vacation days are past. The work of the year lies before us. Let us see to it that that work is better done than ever before. "The Canadian Nurse" expects your help and support, and will surely not be disappointed.

If each correspondent will send her contribution regularly, the work will be simplified. One sends hers regularly each week. Why not be systematic in this as well as in other things?

Our aim is to have a journal that is worth while. Let us get nearer that aim this year than we have yet been able to do. Every nurse in Canada must do her part. Yes, you have a part. If you fail, the whole will lack completeness. But you will not; you will do your part. Think of what Virgil said: "They can, because they believe they can."

THE COLOGNE CONGRESS.

This great international meeting, at which twenty-three countries were represented, has passed into history. Who can estimate the privileges of the delegates and visitors to this great world gathering! The inspiration gained, the enthusiasm communicated, the strong impetus given to work as never before for the realization of professional ideals, must make us stronger, better members of our noble profession.

Much encouragement has been given and received, and every organization of nurses in the world should be strengthened as a result.

The British Journal of Nursing is the official organ of the International Council of Nurses and we therefore give our readers the report of the Congress direct from it. Many important subjects were discussed, as: Preliminary Education, State Registration, The Overstrain of Nurses, The Duties of the Matron in the Training and Education of Nurses, The Position of the Matron; so the report will be read with interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

Nurses in Canada, too, will be glad to note that the next meeting of the International Council of Nurses is to be held in San Francisco, Cal., in 1915.

And Miss Annie W. Goodrich, R.N., Inspector of Nurse Training Schools of New York State, is the new President. We offer our congratulations to Miss Goodrich on this honor. The International Council of Nurses is indeed fortunate to have secured for President this splendid and capable woman. Her charming personality, high ideals, clear insight, and indefatigable energy, as well as her wonderful executive ability and love of justice, have given her an enviable position in the nursing world.

Yes, we must all go to the next International Congress. Plan carefully, then, for 1915.

AT COLOGNE.

The International Congress of Nurses held in Cologne, from August 4th to 7th, was a brilliant success, both from an educational standpoint and socially.

The meetings were held in the Gurzenich, a hall built for great meetings of all kinds. The architecture of the interior is beautiful, and the walls are covered with masterpieces of painting, which represent the growth of civilization in Germany.

The Congress was opened on Sunday evening, a German custom, and speeches of welcome were made by prominent citizens. Songs and choruses were rendered by one of the most famous choirs in Europe. The pageant of nurses was an indescribable treat. A statue of Hygiea was placed in the centre of a large stage, and nurses dressed in the uniform of their day, started on a pilgrimage from the bottom of the steps, picking up a bunch of red roses on the way, which they dropped at the feet of Hygiea, while making a reverent courtesy, then passed on up to the background, forming a beautiful tableau. The artistic portrayal of the beautiful legend of the Triumphs of Hygiea was one that made a lasting impression on the minds of those who were privileged to see it.

After our mental restoration to mundane thoughts, most delicious refreshments were served.

The meetings began on Monday morning, and were held twice daily until the close, on Wednesday, after which a most sumptious banquet was held in the Hotel Disch. The remainder of the week was given over to excursions to various places of interest up and down the Rhine.

The representation from Canada was very creditable. Among them were: Miss Helen A. Des Brisay, Montreal; Miss Georgina Colley, Montreal; Miss Lina L. Rogers, R.N., Toronto; delegates. Miss Mabel Hersey, Superintendent Nurses, R. V. H., Montreal; Miss Nellie Goodhue, Miss Mabel Clint, Miss Colley, Miss Harriett Evans, Miss Mooney, Miss A. S. Mooney, Miss Olive Ross, Miss Stewart, Miss Florence Thompson, Montreal; Mrs. W. McAvity, St. John, and Miss S. M. Thomas. Miss Snively, who has been abroad for some time, attended the convention and made an interesting report of Canada and its progress in nursing.

L. L. R.

The attention of all nurses is drawn to the fact that, at the annual convention of the National Council of Women, held in London in June, a Standing Committee of Nursing was established. Miss Stanley, Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., is the convener, and it is most earnestly desired that items of interest in the nursing world be sent in to Miss Stanley. The nurses are to speak through this committee, and it is they only who can make this a Standing Committee that is "worth while."

Politeness, like the lever Archimedes longed for, can move the world.—*L. Barry.*

When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness we repent of, but our severity.—*George Eliot.*

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

A PETITION.

Author of Life, and Architect of the Universe,
We commend ourselves into Thy keeping.
Grant to us a better understanding.
Help us to be noble men and women.
Open our eyes.
Give us a clearer view.
May we observe Thy presence in everything.
Enlarge our vision, widen our horizon.
Let us dwell on thoughts that lift and and live.
Open our ears to the music.
Interpret the voices, pentrate the mystery for us.
Give us decision.
May we understand the majesty of man.
May we grow and rise daily to higher things.
Give us the faculty for enjoying lawful pleasure.
May we discover our mission.
Then grant us strength to carry it out.
Make us considerate men and women.
May we honor those who are doing their best.
Give us the thankful spirit.
We sleep in peace. War does not slay us. We have no plague upon us.
We fear that sometimes we forget.
Help us to remember.
May we remember the end and keep it well in view.
May we not be envious, since there is no need of envy.
Fill our hearts rather with a noble discontent, the discontent that will cause us to move to better things.
Moy we hold every day sacred.
May we hold our friendships sacred.
May we hold our honor sacred.
And should we become careless, just remind us.
Should we forget our high destiny and become wrapped up in our playthings, then gently take them away.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 6.15 a.m Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.
District Secretary—Miss M. Young, 36 Sherbrooke Street.
District Treasurer—Miss F. M. Shaw, 21 Sherbrooke Street.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

(*Continued from September*)

Again (b), the Children's Ward is a Commentary on the mystery of Heredity. The same question and the same answer (which is but half an answer) meet us as before. (As yet we cannot fully explain the justness of it.) "Thou shalt know hereafter." If we had no other evidence for a "hereafter," the mystery of Heredity would almost suffice. Heredity would seem to make a just God and a future state necessities. Thus the mystery already becomes a revelation, and "the things which are," reveal "the things which shall be hereafter."

(2) Nurses are object-lessons to children—and chiefly through giving impressions. (a) By their faces. Perhaps a child sees our faces more as God sees them than anyone else does. Expressions convey impressions. A face bright with looking unto Jesus must carry its impressions to those who look upon it. God works through features, and sometimes we are responsible for the impressions conveyed through our faces. "Forbid them not" includes the forbidding face. May our faces give the children "a sight o' virtue"!

(b) By their words. We cannot date the age at which children begin to understand. The "discreet answer," even to a little child, is one test of nearness to the Kingdom of Heaven.

(c) By their uniform. Clothes convey impressions. The dress we wear, the colors which attract, the medal which the little hand clutches at, all play their part in the formation of character in child-life due to impressions.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(INCORPORATED 1908)

President, Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Avenue, Toronto; First Vice-President, Mrs. Tilley, 82 Roxborough Street W., Toronto; Second Vice-President, Miss G. A. Read, 772 Hellmuth Avenue, London; Recording Secretary, Miss Ina F. Pringle, 188 Avenue Road, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie Cooper, 30 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss L. L. Rogers, R.N., 908 Bathurst Street, Toronto. Directors:—Miss K. Mathieson, Riverdale Hospital, Toronto; Miss Eastwood, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto; Mrs. Paffard, c-r 36 Yonge Street, Toronto; Miss M. Ewing, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Jean C. Wardell, R.N., 113 Delaware Avenue, Toronto; Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby Street, Toronto; Miss FlorencePotts, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Miss Eunice H. Dyke, R.N., 74 Homewood Avenue, Toronto; Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Janet Neilson, 295 Carlton Street, Toronto; Miss A. I. Robinson, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss G. L. Rowan, Grace Hospital, Toronto; Miss Janet G. McNeill, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss A. Carnochan, 566 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Conveners of Standing Committees—Legislation, Mrs. Paffard; Revision of Constitution and By-laws, Miss Dyke; Press and Publication, Miss Rowan. Representative to The Canadian Nurse Editorial Board, Miss E. J. Jamieson.

The objects of this Association are:—(1) The advancement of the educational standard of nursing; (2) the maintenance of the honor and standing of the profession; (3) the furtherance of necessary legislation in the interests of the public, the physician and the nurse.

These are worthy objects surely. Then let every nurse in the Province do her part in furthering these objects.

The President and Executive Committee are anxious that 1912-13 shall see the Association stronger, more united, better in every way. Will you do your part? The Association needs you, and you need the Association.

Many members have been added but all the nurses in the Province are not yet members.

The Secretary wants suggestions for our next annual meeting. Is there any subject you want discussed? Write her about it.

The Treasurer's address is 10 Geoffrey Street, and she will be glad to receive your fee for the year ending May 24th, 1913.

Don't forget the suggestions for the next annual meeting.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL

President, Miss B. M. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent, Hamilton City Hospital; Vice-President, Mrs. Newson, 87 Pearl Street North; Recording Secretary, Miss M. E. Dunlop, 175 Charlton Ave. East; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. F. Bell, Night Supervisor, Hamilton City Hospital; Treasurer, Miss A. Carscallen, 64 Emerald St. South.

Executive Committee—Miss L. O. Watson, 423 Main St. East; Miss C. E. Flock, 238 Robert St.; Miss A. E. McDermott, 10 Stinson St.; Miss M. McEachern, 143 James St. South; Miss M. L. Hannah, Mountain Sanitorium.

Regular meeting first Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Misses Elliott, Millar, Hipwell, Carscallen, Kennedy and Ross, of the Nurses' Club, have returned from a pleasant holiday at Atlantic City.

Miss Deyman has returned from a two months visit to the coast. Miss Watson, London, Ont., accompanied her.

Miss E. F. Bell has resigned her position as night supervisor of Hamilton City Hospital. Miss Florence Torrey has accepted the position, her duties to commence September 12th, 1912.

Misses Lanaway and Murphy have gone to Dr. Bull's Sanitorium, New York, to do institutional work.

Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Flock have returned from Muskoka, having spent a very pleasant holiday.

Miss Ida M. Carr has accepted the position of Matron of Ridley College, St. Catharines, and Miss Lillian Tobias is nurse-in-charge.

Miss Olive Holliday left on September 9th to take a course in Whitby Ladies' College.

Miss Belle McGregor has resigned as Night Supervisor of Harbour View Sanitorium, North Vancouver, and returned to her home.

Miss Hindley has gone to Scott, Sask., to take a position as Assistant Superintendent of the Municipal Hospital.

Miss Irene Elliott has successfully passed the State examination of New York and received her "R. N."

Miss Susan Campbell has returned from Muskoka to do private nursing in the city.

Miss Minnie Stuart is convalescing at Burlington Beach, after her recent operation.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES, MONTREAL.

Established 1895. **Incorporated 1901.**

President—Miss Phillips.

Vice-Presidents—Miss M. Welsh and Miss Colquhoun.

Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay.

Secretary—Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison Street.

Registrar—Mrs. Burch, 175 Mansfield Street.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Bldg., Room 611, 517 St. Catherine St. West.

Lectures—From November until May, inclusive, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society Rooms, 112 Mansfield Street, first Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 1st, in the Medico-Chirurgical Rooms, 112 Mansfield Street. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

The usual course of lectures are being arranged for and will be given during the winter.

Most of the nurses who have been on their well earned holidays have returned to town, and are ready for the winter's work.

Miss Falkoner, Graduate M. G. H., who was recently married, is living at Ste. Agathe, Que.

Miss York, Graduate of Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, has gone to Pembroke, Ontario, to take charge of the new Cottage Hospital. Miss Hudson is assisting her.

Miss Lucy White has gone to Plattsburg to take charge of the Physician's Hospital during the absence of the Superintendent, who has gone on a two months' vacation.

Miss Des Brisay has returned from abroad, where she was a delegate to Cologne. We are all looking forward to hearing at an early date some of the interesting things she heard and saw while there.

The Child's Welfare Exhibition to be held in Montreal in October, gives promise of being a great success, judging by the interest displayed by everyone.

Miss Vivian Petrie has returned to town, having been in the country for the past two months.

A most interesting "Child Welfare Exhibit" is to be held in Montreal, October 8th-22nd. The Montreal branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses is in charge of part of that exhibit, and no pains are being spared to make it a great success. We feel that the Order can speak with authority on "Child Welfare" in all its phases, for they have always stood for the highest standards in the care of the child. The Montreal statistics show that among the 20,000 maternity cases attended by the Victorian Order nurses in five years, not one death occurred. We cannot make the plea too earnestly that our nurses may continue to be "missionaries of good obstetrics."

And, in the Clean Milk Campaign, the V. O. N. are taking a foremost place. It was the Victorian Order in Hamilton that set the ball a'rolling for clean milk work in that city some years ago, and demonstrated to the people the value of such work, by reducing the infant mortality over thirty per cent. In Montreal, much good is being done through the various milk stations there. In Ottawa, one of the milk stations, started by the city, is in charge of the Victorian Order, and is to be kept open the year round. Little Ste. Anne de Bellevue has its station, started by the nurse in charge of the district, and much good has resulted therefrom. Halifax is to start in with the work next year.

Every nurse who can possibly manage it should attend the "Exhibit" and should also attend some of the sessions of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, which is to be held in Montreal October 9th-12th.

A post-graduate course in district nursing—four months is given at one of the training centres of the Order—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver. For full information apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa or to one of the District Superindents at 478 Albert Street, Ottawa ; 29 Bishop Street, Montreal ; 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or 1300 Venables Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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HOSPITALS AND NURSES.

Superintendent and Graduating Class, 1912, General Hospital, Brandon, Man. This line should have appeared under the cut in the September number, but owing to some mistake in mail delivery it failed to appear.

Miss Martignoni, late Superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, has been appointed Superintendent of the Alexandra Hospital, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

Miss Cotter, Winnipeg, paid a short visit to Miss Rogers, Superintendent of School Nurses, in September. We were delighted to meet our correspondent from "The Gateway of the West."

Miss Grace Smith, Victoria, B.C., has returned after a very enjoyable trip east.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Nurses' Club was held on Monday, August 5th, in the Graduate Nurses' Room at the Alexandra Club. Miss Jones, President, was in the chair. The meeting was rather informal, being mid-summer and so few nurses in town. We had a most delightful account from our delegate, Miss Grace Smith, of the meeting in Hamilton. Next month we hope to meet the Vancouver nurses re Registration in British Columbia.

Miss Margaret Kerr has returned to her post in the Eye Department of the Toronto General Hospital after a delightful four months in England and Ireland.

We much regret to learn that Miss Jean Leishman has, on account of ill health, resigned her position as head nurse of the Operating Theatre in the Toronto General Hospital. Miss Leishman has been succeeded in her position by Miss Maude Wilkins, who was this year the popular winner of the scholarship for Operating Technique.

Miss Stewart recently gave a delightful tea in honor of Miss Beatrice Ellis, who has lately severed her connection with the Toronto General Hospital, in which institution she has been Assistant Superintendent of Nurses for four years. Tea was served from a flower-decked table placed under one of the large oak trees in the beautiful grounds. A score or more of the graduates, who are numbered among Miss Ellis' closest friends, with the members of next year's graduating class, spent a pleasant hour, before wishing Miss Ellis au revoir and the best of good wishes in her new work. Earlier in the day Miss Ellis was made the recipient of a beautiful club bag, by the Senior Class.

Vancouver is heartily supporting the Duchess of Connaught in her desire to establish Victorian Order Nurses in every village and town in Canada. A large sum has already been raised and the good work still goes on.

The West Coast General Hospital, which is to be established at Alberni, B.C., is to be a much larger building than was at first suggested, and the Provincial Government has increased the grant made to the Hospital to $10,000. The estimated cost of the proposed hospital is $17,000, seven thousand of which will be subscribed by the residents of the district.

Miss E. Eisle and Miss P. Talbot, Graduates of Guelph General Hospital, are home on vacation from Miss Alston's Private Hospital, New York.

New Westminster, B.C., is building a new hospital, to cost $135,000.

The City Council of North Vancouver has been asked to grant $40.00 a month towards establishing a Victorian Order Nurse in the city.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ont., is to have a new wing, to cost $25,000.

A new hospital at Moose Jaw, Sask., is in course of erection, cost to be $50,000.

The Graduation Exercises of the Training School for Nurses in connection with the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital, Berlin, Ont., which were held on the beautiful lawn of the institution on July 19th, were most interesting and the event proved to be one of the most successful and enjoyable ever held in connection with the Hospital and its excellent Training School.

There was a large and representative attendance of friends of the Graduating Class and of the institution, including the medical practitioners, members of Parliament and the various municipal councils, clergy and supporters of the Hospital.

The lawn was decorated with Chinese lanterns, covering the incandescent lights, which made a very attractive scene Music was provided by Zoellner's Orchestra, which was greatly enjoyed, and after the ceremonies were concluded light refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The four graduates who were honored were, Misses Sarah C. and Margaret E. Elliott, Milton, Helen Potter, Berlin, and Helena L. Read, of Stratford.

Shortly before eight o'clock President J. B. Hughes, of the Hospital Board, accompanied by the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. H. M. F. Bowman, and Dr. Bruce-Smith, followed by the graduating class and the nurses-in-training, marched from the Hospital to where the exercises were about to be held, and as they took their alloted places they were received with hearty applause. Among those who occupied seats on either side of the Chairman were: Mayor Schmalz, Berlin; Mayor Fischer, Waterloo; W. G. Weichel, M.P.; Dr. H. G. Lackner, M.P.P.; Drs. D. J. Minchin, G. H. Bowlby, J. F. Honsberger, Messrs. Geo. Diebel and Robt. Smyth.

Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, the Provincial Inspector of Hospitals and Public Charities, delivered an excellent address, in which he made special reference to the progress and success of the Hospital and its high standing among the institutions of this Province. He offered his congratulations to the Board and the Lady Superintendent upon the success of the exercises and commended the interest that was manifested in the work of the Hospital as indicated by the large attendance of citizens. He referred to the growth of the Hospital movement in Ontario. Fifty years ago there were only fifteen hospitals in the Province, while at present there were eighty, and last year over 58,000 patients were treated in the various institutions. The speaker stated that he had been recently waited upon by two prominent Japanese visitors who had been travelling the country gathering information regarding hospitals and who were carry-

ing away with them a high opinion of the Canadian people on account of the interest they are taking in the unfortunates of the country.

The progress of the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital, he said, had been particularly marked during the term of Mrs. Bowman as Lady Superintendent, who was recognized as one of the most efficient and successful in the Province.

The address to the Graduates was delivered by Dr. D. J. Minchin, who reviewed the growth of the nursing profession and spoke of its importance in the world to-day.

The presentation of the diplomas was made by Dr. H. G. Bowlby.

After the beautiful and impressive Florence Nightingale pledge had been administered by Mrs. Bowman, the Lady Superintendent, the presentation of pins and prizes was proceeded with.

The honor of presenting the Class pins fell upon Mr. W. G. Weichel, M.P., who delivered a neat address and heartily congratulated the young ladies upon their success.

Mrs. Geo. Wegenast, of the Ladies' Auxuliary, made the presentation of the gold medal for general proficiency to Miss Sarah Elliott, and the silver medal, donated by Mr. Robt. Smyth, was presented to Miss Helen Potter, by the donor, in a most pleasing manner.

Misses Read and M. E. Elliott were also recipients of prizes, which were presented by Miss Shuh, of the Young Women's Auxiliary, of Waterloo.

The programme concluded with brief and happy congratulatory addresses delivered by Mayor Schmalz, Mayor Fischer, Dr. H. G. Lackner, Dr. J. E. Hett, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, and Mr. Geo. Diebel.

The Graduates were the recipients of many flowers from their numerous friends, together with the congratulations and good wishes of those present.

Miss Lumsden, Superintendent of the General Hospital, Nelson, B.C., and Miss Baxter, her assistant, have resigned.

The Annex, in course of construction, of St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, B.C., will contain an up-to-date operating suite, an electric elevator, and other modern equipments.

Miss Edna Standish, of the Vancouver General Hospital staff, has returned from Lacombe, Alta., after spending her holidays at her home there. Before returning to the city she also made a visit to her sister, Miss Olla Standish, Matron of the Nicola Valley General Hospital at Merritt.

Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, expects to visit Fort William and Port Arthur early in September, and will address the Graduate Nurses' Association.

Miss Regan, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, has gone camping.

Miss Patterson, late of the McKellar Hospital staff, is now installed as Lady Superintendent of the R., M. and G. Hospital, Port Arthur. Miss Blackmore is in charge of the operating room.

Miss Blackmore has just returned from a trip to Cleveland, Buffalo, and other American cities, feeling much refreshed.

Miss Eva Bradley, Graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is enjoying a visit in the Twin Cities.

Miss Carrie Harvie, of Peterboro, Ont., Graduate of the McKellar Hospital, has gone to Moose Jaw, Sask., to practice.

The charity kirmess, given under the auspices of the Woman's Canadian Club of Victoria, on Wednesday, was a great success. It was given at "Mount Joy," the beautiful residence of Mrs. Fred Pemberton, and was in aid of a cot in the new Jubilee Hospital.

The opening of the new home of the South Vancouver Branch of the Royal Victoria Order of Nurses took place August 9th. The new home is a six-roomed house, situated on Chester Street, near Forty-Seventh Avenue, and has been furnished throughout mostly by the donations of generous citizens.

The South Vancouver Municipal Council gave a small grant toward the home, and have promised to help in the future. They have further expressed themselves as being entirely in sympathy with the work, which is very necessary in the municipality. The Order also hopes soon to have a home in Burnaby, which will accommodate the Cedar Cottage District. A citizen of Burnaby has offered them a lot if they will start a home there. The officers of the new branch in South Vancouver are: President, Mrs. T. Dickie; First Vice-President, Mrs. Holder; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mullett; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Jarrett; Secretary, Mrs. Mowat; Treasurer, Mrs. Prowse; House Committee, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Sharphan, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. McDowell. Two nurses, Miss Pay and Miss Towers, are in charge of the work in that municipality. The visitors were allowed to inspect the home, and after all had availed themselves of the opportunity tea was served. The rooms were very prettily decorated with sweet peas and ferns.

In honor of the approaching marriage of Miss Alice Franklin, former Superintendent of the work of the Royal Victorian Order of District Nurses in Vancouver, the members of the committee met at the home on Sunday, and after the greetings, Mrs. R. H. Alexander, Honorary President, on behalf of the committee, presented to Miss Franklin a silver mesh bag, in which was hidden $75 in Canadian gold pieces. Beneath her name and the date of her forthcoming marriage, was engraved, "In grateful appreciation of her work by the members of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses, Vancouver Branch." In making the presentation, Mrs. Alexander expressed the regret of the committee at Miss Franklin's departure, but expressed their sincere wishes for the happiness which she has so justly earned in caring for Vancouver's sick poor. In addition to this presentation, Miss Franklin received a silver box, containing $65, from her associates in the profession, and also several grateful remembrances from the sick to whom she has ministered. Among those present were Mrs. R. H. Alexander, Honorary President; Mrs. James Macaulay, President; Mrs. W. M. Rose, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. B. Burnett, Secretary; Mrs. George Little, Treasurer; Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. Dewar, and Dr. and Mrs. Brydone-Jack. Miss Franklin's marriage to Mr. A. L. Henry will take place at Golden on August 17th. They will reside at Field.

As the Victorian Order of Nurses have been elected to conduct a hospital

each year at the exhibition in Vancouver, they have a small hospital arranged in one of the buildings, in charge of Miss Hall, Matron of the main branch, and one of the committee. The room is equipped with every facility for handling emergency cases. In addition to this, Miss Hall is giving a lecture every afternoon on the care of children in sickness and health.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Vancouver General Hospital are considering the question of providing linen for the new wing. The estimated cost is $1,000. An interesting report of the social service department, which is under the supervision of Miss McLeod, was read by Mrs. Smith, and showed this department to be expanding its field of operation, and to be doing an immense amount of good.

Miss Annie McConnell, Graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital, has returned to her home in Edmonton.

Miss Chapman, Graduate of Vancouver General Hospital, Assistant Superintendent of Nanaimo General Hospital, has resigned. Miss Chapman is to be married this month, and will live at White Horse.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association held their first meeting of the season at the Nurses' Club, Haro Street, on Wednesday, September 4th, when final arrangements were made for the mass meeting of graduate nurses to be held in Christ Church schoolroom on Tuesday afternoon, September 10th, at 3 o'clock. The Association asks all members or non-members to do their utmost to be present at this meeting in the interest of the proposed British Columbia Nurses' Association. The social committee will serve afternoon tea and all nurses attending the meeting are invited to dinner in the evening as guests of the Graduate Nurses' Association and afterwards to a meeting to be held in the rooms of the Athenaeum Club.

The Alumnae Association of Toronto General Hospital has had prepared a number of photographs of the old General Hospital on Post Cards as souvenirs. The Association felt that such souvenirs would be appreciated by all who had been in any way connected with the old General. The complete series comprises two sets of twelve cards each—one set of interior views, the other, exterior. The views are sold for 50c. a set of 12 cards. Orders may be sent to Mrs. N. H. Aubin, 78 Queen's Park, Toronto, Corresponding Secretary of the Association.

We much regret that, owing to the illness of her sister, Miss Robinson, Superintendent of the Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club, has severed her connection with the Club. The Club is advertising for a Superintendent.

The Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, was opened on August 27th, at 11.45 a.m., by Field Marshall, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by Princess Patricia and suite. A large number of representative citizens gathered to witness the ceremony.

Bishop Sweeny, of Toronto, offered prayer, after which the Hon. Sir William Mulock, President of the Hospital, read an address to H.R.H the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the Directors, in which he gave a brief description of the building and the reason for its establishment. The Hospital is to be devoted entirely to the care of paying patients, who will here enjoy "the priva-

ey and comforts of a home," and for whom there has not previously been sufficient accommodation. Speaking of the Hospital, Sir William said: "Most of the rooms have a southern aspect. The Hospital has a commodious roof garden and numerous large balconies, so that every patient, even though in bed, may be wheeled into the open and enjoy the benefit of sunshine and fresh air. In order to promote the quiet of the hospital, the central heating and power plant has been placed in a separate building some distance away. Every room is supplied with cold filtered distilled water, and all ice used will be manufactured on the premises from distilled water. On the top floor are two thoroughly equipped operating rooms with necessary sterilizing rooms, etc., with pathological and clinical laboratory adjoining." In speaking of the staff, Sir William said the Board had been fortunate in securing Miss Elizabeth G. Flaws as Superintendent. There is to be no appointed Medical Staff, as the Hospital is open to all physicians and surgeons in good standing. There will be two resident House Surgeons, who will carry out the orders of the attending physicians and surgeons.

The Duke of Connaught in his reply said he thought the people very fortunate in having so fine a hospital and hoped the patients there would get the same kind and efficient care which H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught had received in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. After some congratulatory remarks, the Duke officially declared the Hospital open.

The Royal party then made a tour of the building, evincing at every turn a most lively interest in this very modern and well equipped institution.

The other visitors, numbering about one thousand, then had an opportunity of viewing the Hospital.

The members of the Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club are arranging for a bazaar, to be held on November 20th, at the Club, 295 Sherbourne St. The members hope that all nurses, whether members or not, and the friends who so generously assisted in "The Fair of All Nations," will assist them in making this bazaar a success. Contributions of useful and fancy articles, home-made candy, jam, cake, etc., will be thankfully received and may be sent to the Club in care of the Superintendent.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart fully demonstrated the utility of the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps at the field day at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, near London. Not only were the members particularly alert in the pitching of a fully-equipped hospital tent, making bivouacs and supplementary ambulances, but the camp kitchen was prepared in quite a soldierly manner, and the luncheon it provided was excellent. The manoeuvres were carried out with great efficiency, especially the movement "succouring the wounded," and there is no doubt that the corps is undertaking a patriotic work that is not only ennobling but calculated to have a lasting effect for good on the character as well as physique of the members belonging to it.

(Continued from page 555.)

and means—of the happy Home life and humane Hospital life of the pupil—of a sound and thorough basis for our Educational Curriculum. Let us see that, when the worker is worthy of her hire, the hire shall be worthy of the work accomplished. Only thus can we fit ourselves for our high vocation, and make that vocation respond to the needs of the community. Let us aspire to the purest and most strenuous endeavor.

It has been written that "he is a profane person that performs holy duties lightly and superficially; all our duties ought to be warmed with zeal, winged with affection, and shot up to Heaven from the whole bent of the soul. Our whole hearts must go with them; and the strength and vigor of our spirits must diffuse themselves in every part of them. . . Truly all our sacrifices must be offered up to God with fire; and that fire which alone can sanctify them, must be darted down from Heaven; the celestial flame of zeal and love, which comes down from Heaven, and hath a natural tendency to ascend thither again, and to carry up our hearts and souls upon its wings."

Let Aspiration be our Watchword until our next meeting, assured that, if touched with the celestial flame, our hearts and souls may aspire to make altogether lovely the beneficent work to which the members of this great Federation of Nurses have the happiness to give their lives.

Recognition of the Services of the President.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick then said that when the International Council of Nurses met in London three years ago the unanimous choice of a President fell on Sister Agnes Karll. How happy that choice had been those attending the present Congress were beginning to realize. In addition to her international work, Sister Karll had done, and was doing, a great work for German nurses, and it was largely owing to her that they had gained a measure of professional status, and English nurses, with their own strenuous fight for this object, were in deep sympathy with her aims.

Mrs. Fenwick said that one of the happiest moments in her life was when the Hon. Membership of the German Nurses' Association was conferred upon her. She had now, as President of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, the pleasure to invite Sister Karll to become its first Hon. Member.

In the name of the Council, the Hon. Secretary, Miss Beatrice Cutler, asked Sister Karll to accept a bouquet of beautiful pink carnations in token of its admiration for her work.

In expressing her warm thanks for the honor conferred upon her, Sister Karll said that she believed that Internationalism would do great things for the peace of the world, and in this work nurses would share.

The whole audience then rose and remained standing while the German National Anthem resounded through the Hall.

The Affiliation of National Councils of India.

The President reported that the International Council of Nurses learnt with gratification that the National Association of Nurses of India had applied

for affiliation. This was the first application of a National Association including Oriental nurses amongst its members, and it was therefore specially welcome. She proposed from the chair that the application be accepted.

This having been unanimously agreed, Miss Annie R. Creighton, Vice-President of the National Association of Nurses of India, said:

"Madam President and Friends,—In the name of the Trained Nurses of India I thank you for the very kind way in which you have welcomed us into affiliation with the International Council of Nurses. Few, I think, have any conception of the vastness of the Empire or realize that in the State of Bengal alone the population is greater than that in the whole of the United States of America, and that in the United Provinces is greater than that of Japan.

"It was in 1905 that a few nurses met in a place in Lucknow and founded the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India, and subsequently defined a course of training for natives extending over three years. A drawback in connection with the teaching of natives is that at present there are so few text books in the vernacular. A Central Board for the examination of nurses has now been established in Bombay, and in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and in South India there is also a Board of Nursing Examiners.

"The Trained Nurses' Association has now affiliated with the Superintendents' Association, and any nurse, whether English or Indian, who attains to the standard which it imposes is admitted to membership.

"I thank you all for the welcome you have extended to us and am sure that we shall find a tower of strength and a treasury of wisdom with you."

Mrs. W. H. Klosz, R.N., one of the delegates from India, read a letter from Miss C. R. Mill, Hon. Vice-President for India, describing the lines on which the organization of nurses in India had taken place, giving a brief account of the various branches of nursing work in the Empire and wishing the Congress and Exhibition every success.

The Association was then welcomed into membership to the strains of the British National Anthem, and the President presented to Miss Creighton a lovely sheaf of white lilies and introduced to the audience as the delegates present from India Miss Creighton and Mrs. Klosz.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

There are 150 millions of women in India, and the majority of these, by reason of their moral and religious teaching, cannot attend a hospital staffed by men. The high-caste purdah or veiled woman would rather endure real suffering and face certain death, whilst all Indian women, whatever their caste, instinctively shrink from men doctors. When one reflects upon the mass of maternity work, and the vast number of cases of women's diseases which follow on unattended child-birth, it is not difficult to realize that the present provision of medical relief for Indian women is absolutely inadequate. There is an urgent need for a continual and large supply of medically-trained women for our Indian Empire. There is work for many thousands of women doctors in India, and there are approximately only 400 of them at the present time.

THE PATHS OF RHEUMATIC INFECTION AND THEIR PROTECTION IN CHILDREN.

Dr J. Ross Mackenzie, of Abertillery, Mon., contributes a most interesting article on the above subject to the *British Medical Journal*. After showing that the *Micrococcus rheumaticus* can now be isolated, he says that the paths by which the specific agent finds access to the system, as well as the prevention of such invasion, still demanded attention. In regard to local invasion Dr. Mackenzie writes:—

"The most important, as well as the most frequent, path of infection is undoubtedly the throat. . . . A relationship is at once suggested by the large percentage of children suffering from rheumatic phenomena who, at the same time, present enlarged tonsils and hypertrophied tissue in the naso-pharynx."

The writer also believes that in cases when sore throat does not occur, certain mild catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane may owe their inception to the *Micrococcus rheumaticus*, and that a general infection may take plare through the impaired mucous membrane.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The *Micrococcus rheumaticus* takes the path of least resistance.

2. This may be an unhealthy throat, absorption from which frequently gives rise to general rheumatic infection, including peritonitis and appendicitis, directly through the vascular system.

3. Or it may be localized in the bronchial tubes and give rise to pneumonia, with polyarthritis and endocarditis.

4. An unhealthy condition of the intestinal wall may excite to activity the rheumatic agent, setting up acute rheumatic phenomena with peritonitis or appendicitis as part of a general infection.

5. A mild catarrh is produced at the seat of inoculation, and one or more of three factors in each case are present and promote the inroads of the micrococcus. Either.

(a) The physical resistance, or

(b) The protective properties of the local tissue, or

(c) Defensive agencies of the blood, are below par.

6. The distinction between acute and sub-acute or latent rheumatism is mainly due to general infection with the actual rheumatic agent in the former and with the toxins only in the latter.—*British Journal of Nursing.*

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Regular meeting, second Tuesday, 3 p.m.

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Regular meeting, First Friday, 3.30 p.m.

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Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss McCuaig, 7 Bernard Ave.; Miss Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Representative, "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss G. A. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Regular Meeting—Second Thursday, 3.30 p.m.

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Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Misses Pigott and Semple.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss J. G. McNeill, 505 Sherbourne St.

Regular Meetings—First Thursday, 8 p.m.

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Regular meeting, first Tuesday.

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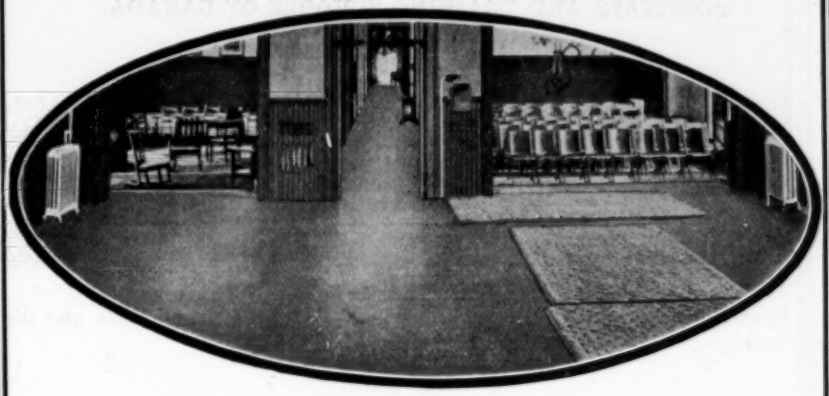
The Canadian Nurse—Miss M. Butchart.

Regular meeting, first Friday, 3.30 p.m.



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Hospital—Provincial Royal Jubilee, Victoria.
Established—1891. Registered—Victoria, 1891.
Superintendent of Hospital—Dr. G. Hasell.
Superintendent of Nurses—M. C. Macdonald.
Number of Beds—One hundred.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Three.
Pupil Nurses—Twenty-eight.
Term of Training—Two and one-half years.
Branches of Training—Medical, Surgical, Children's Diseases.

Hospital—St. Joseph's, Victoria.
Established—1876. Registered, Victoria, 1876.
Superintendent of Hospital and Nurses—Sister Mary Bridget.
Number of Beds—Two hundred and ten.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Nine.
Pupil Nurse—Thirty-eight.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical.

Hospital—Vancouver General, Vancouver.
Established—1902. Registered—Vancouver, 1902.
Superintendent of Hospital—Dr. W. A. Whitelaw.
Superintendent of Nurses—Helen Randall.
Number of Beds—Two hundred and seventy-five in General, sixty in Isolation.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Nine.
Pupil Nurses—Seventy-three.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Gynaecological, and Infections Diseases.

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MARRIAGES.

HANCOCK-RAMSAY—On Aug. 15th, at Sault Ste. Marie, Miss Mabel Hancock to Mr. Ramsay. Miss Hancock is a graduate of the Portsmouth Hospital, England, and has been doing private nursing in Vancouver, B.C., for the last five years.

MILLER-COSLETT—On July 16th, at St. Paul's Church, Fort William, Ont., Miss Lydia Coslett, graduate of the McKellar Hospital, Fort William, to Mr. Miller.

WEEKS-WILLIAMSON—On July 23rd, in Montreal, Mrs. E. M. Williamson, City Nurse of Fort William, Ont., to Rev. J. W. Weeks, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Weeks will be "at home" at Sydney, C.B., after September 15th.

HUTCHINSFN-JUDGE—On August 27th, at Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., Hilda Hutchinson, of Hazelbury Bryan, England, to Spencer P. Judge, of Vancouver. Miss Hutchinson is a graduate of Guy's Hospital, London, England, and has been nursing in Vancouver for the last two years.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT

THE ICE BAG IN APPENDICITIS.

In a most interesting article by A. M. Fauntleroy, Surgeon of the United States Navy, Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1912, the fact is brought out that the ice bag is positively harmful in appendicities. In 50 per cent. of the cases operated, where the ice bag was used, the condition seemed to indicate that there was a noticeable lack of effort on the part of nature to wall off, from the rest of the abdominal cavity, the appendix, which was frequently very much congested, gangrenous or perforated. He also observed that in the ice bag cases there was a surprisingly low white cell count when one took into consideration the condition found in the abdomen at the time of the operation. From 8,000 to 11,000 white cells was the rule in these ice bag cases when one would be justified in saying that the pathological condition warranted a constitutional reaction of from 20,000 to 30,000 leucocytes, or even higher.

On the other hand, in those cases in which the hot water bag or morphine had been used prior to operation (the ice bag not being used at all), the white count corresponded to what one would expect. Dr. Fauntleroy advances from his findings the logic that while the ice bag causes numbness, practically the same as in the condition of frost-bitten ear or toe, it also decreases hyperemia, leucocytosis and stasis in the part to which it is applied. That heat is the direct antithesis of cold in encouraging favorable physiological action in inflammatory processes, whether superficial or peritoneal, seems to be from his report most logically and conclusively proven.

In applying heat, whether it be for peritoneal or inflammatory conditions of a more superficial character, the most rational method is to use that which is not only sanitary, but, for the comfort of the patient, does not require frequent changes. In this respect, antiphlogistine, on account of its heat retentive

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